

I have lately had an opportunity of verifying my description of the animal of *Modiolarca*, and find that it exactly agrees with the above character, and that it has a very peculiar-formed foot, most resembling that found in some *Arcidæ*, which caused me to call the genus *Modiolarca**

The following is a more particular description of the animal of the genus, which must be considered as the type of a peculiar family, called

MODIOLARCAEÆ.

Crenellidæ, Gray, 1840.

Genus MODIOLARCA, Gray, 1840.

Mantle lobes united. Siphonal apertures two, distinct; anal moderate; branchial very large, inferior, simple edged; pedal aperture small, basal, subanterior. Gills four, thick, dependent, subtrigonal, truncated in front, narrow, produced and united together behind. Lips four, moderate. Palpi obsolete. Foot oblong, base truncated, lower end lanceolate, acute in front, with a subposterior, central cavity for the byssus.

Shell equivale, oblong, thin; umbo subanterior. Hinge-teeth none, or rudimentary. Cartilage linear, external. Periostraca polished, hard.

The animal lives attached to floating sea-weed.

Modiolarca trapezina† = *Modiola trapezina*, Lamk. Hist. A. s. V. n. 17. ed. 2. vii. 24; Delessert, Icon. t. 13. fig. 7; Hanley, Cat. Recent Shells, 237.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONSTROSITY OF ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS.

IN a garden at Brixton I observed many spikes of the common Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*, with larger and much brighter-coloured flowers than the rest. The flowers were divided to the base into five separate lobes, the upper lip of the common form of the flower being formed of two, the lower lip of three; the upper lobes were inequilateral, the upper side very straight, and the outer one curved with an enlarged end somewhat like the wing of a papilionaceous flower, and they were one-coloured and slightly twisted; the three lower lobes were equilateral, lanceolate, variously con-

* Two genera have been made out of this word. Dr. Beck when in this country made a note that I had called the genus *Modiolarca*; but he appeared to have read it *Modiolaria*, and that name has been used for it. The latter name is now chiefly used for the more oblong *Crenella*.

† Since the above was read, I find that M. Valenciennes has considered this shell as the type of a new genus, *Phascolicama* (see Gay's Chili, 1854); and Mr. Gould has, more lately, formed a genus for it, under the name of *Gaimarda*.—J. E. GRAY.

torted and variously coloured, the limb very bright orange or red or white, and the claw yellow and bearded within. The stamens and other parts of the flower were of the usual form and number. On some spikes a few of the flowers were only slit to the base along the centre of the upper side, somewhat like the flowers of the genus *Lobelia*; and in another spike, some of the flowers had the upper and lateral lobe of each side united, the slits being between the two upper and on each side of the lower central lobes. The white variety of the plant offered the same modifications.—J. E. GRAY.

Notice of the Horns and Skull of the Arnee.

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., P.B.S., V.P.Z.S. &c.

Colonel James Matthie has lately presented to the British Museum the skull and horns of an Arnee or Buffalo, killed by him near Fezpoor, Central Assam, on the 8th of April, 1842.

The horns are of a very large size, as proved by the accompanying measurement, being nearly as large as the separate horns without a skull, in the British Museum, which formerly formed part of Sir Hans Sloane's Collections, and were described and figured by him in the Philosophical Transactions for 1727, no. 397, p. 222, f. 23. These horns are 78 inches, or 6 feet 6 inches long.

The dimensions of Colonel Matthie's specimen are as follows, according to his measurement.

	ft.	in.
"Length of the skull from occiput to nose	2	4
Length of the horns round the outside of them and across the forehead	12	2
Length of line from tip to tip of the horns	6	8
Circumference of right horn at base	1	8½
" " left horn at base	1	8
Width across the forehead	0	11

"The horns do not exactly correspond in length and shape."

The occipital portion of the skull is very much developed, to give enlarged attachment to the muscles of the neck for the support of the horns.

I may observe, that the Arnee of Anderson, *Bee*, 1792 (the *Bos arne* of Kerr, 'Animal Kingdom,' 336. t. 295, copied into 'Shaw, Zoology,' iv. p. 400, t. 210), is only a large horned variety of the common Buffalo, with horns nearly regularly curved from the base. The horns presented by Colonel Matthie, on the other hand, are nearly straight for great part of their length, and only curved at the end. In this respect they agree with the horns in the British Museum, which Mr. Doyle, whose name is "given to a sort of stuffe worn in summer," discovered in a cellar in Wapping, and which he gave to Sir Hans Sloane for his kindness in attending him in sickness. These are described by the latter in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1727, no. 397, p. 222. f. 23; and re-described and figured by